2024

AP® World History: Modern

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary Set 1

Inside:

Long Essay Question 3

☑ Scoring Guidelines

☑ Student Samples

☑ Scoring Commentary

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Question 3: Long Essay Question, Industrialization and Economic/Social Change — 6 points

General Scoring Notes

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam essays should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.

In the period circa 1750–1900, societies across the globe were affected by new technologies that transformed methods of production.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which the growth of industrialization led to economic or social change during this period.

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<table>
<tr><th>Reporting Category</th><th colspan="2">Scoring Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Row A
Thesis/Claim

[0-1 points]</td><td>0 points
Does not meet the criteria for one point.</td><td>1 point
Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responses that do not earn this point:
Are not historically defensible.
Only restate or rephrase the prompt.
Do not respond to the prompt.
Do not establish a line of reasoning.
Are overgeneralized.</td><td>Responses that earn this point:
Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the extent to which the growth of industrialization led to economic or social change in the period circa 1750–1900. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examples that do not earn this point:

Provide a restatement of the prompt
“The process of industrialization contributed to changes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.”
Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning
“Factories used new steam power technologies.”
Do not respond to the prompt
“The Enlightenment led to the development of new political rights.”
Provide a claim that is not historically defensible
“Industrialization rapidly spread outside of Europe during the eighteenth century.”</td><td>Examples that earn this point:

Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt
“Industrialization changed economies from mostly agricultural to industrial factory production, which often led to improved standards of living.”
Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories
“The spread of industrialization across Europe and North America transformed societies by changing patterns of employment, increasing productivity, altering family structures, and causing large-scale population movements from rural agrarian communities to cities with factories.”
Establish a line of reasoning
“Industrialization caused cities and towns with factories to grow rapidly.” [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional Notes:
The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion [which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs].
The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development[s] in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.</td></tr>
</table>

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<table>
<tr><th>Reporting Category</th><th colspan="2">Scoring Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Row B
Contextualization

[0-1 points]</td><td>0 points
Does not meet the criteria for one point.</td><td>1 point
Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responses that do not earn this point:
Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt.
Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt.
Provide a passing phrase or reference.</td><td>Responses that earn this point:
Accurately describe a context relevant to the growth of industrialization circa 1750–1900.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examples that do not earn this point:

Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt
“The Glorious Revolution resolved the conflicts between Protestants and Catholics in England.”
Provide an overgeneralized statement
“Workers were unhappy about industrialization for many reasons.”</td><td>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:
Traditional agrarian economies and social structures
Changing gender structures in communities and in employment
Removal of traditional barriers to economic activity or to the free movement of labor [e.g., feudal or guild rules and restrictions]
England’s natural resources [coal, iron, rivers] and existing transportation network [canals] that allowed it to industrialize
The Scientific Revolution and/or key technological developments that led to industrialization
The Enlightenment
European imperial expansion and the accumulation of profits from colonial economic activities in the metropole
Imperial competition between Western imperialist powers
Mercantilism and European maritime trading empires from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
The trans-Atlantic slave trade
Plantation economies and the Atlantic System
Example of acceptable contextualization:
“European imperialism contributed to the spread of Industrialization by spreading European economic practices and connecting colonial markets with European economies.”
“Scientific advances made industrialization possible.” [Minimally acceptable contextualization]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional Notes:
The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt.
To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>Reporting Category</th><th colspan="3">Scoring Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Row C
Evidence

[0-2 points]</td><td>0 points
Does not meet the criteria for one point.</td><td>1 point
Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.</td><td>2 points
Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responses that do not earn points:
Identify a single piece of evidence.
Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt.
Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt.
Repeat information that is specified in the prompt.
Examples that do not earn points:
Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region of the prompt
“New sources of energy such as nuclear and solar power contributed to economic growth.”
Repeat information that is specified in the prompt
“Industrialization changed so many things in society, including new technologies and the way things were produced.”</td><td>Responses that earn 1 point:
Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to the growth of industrialization circa 1750–1900.
Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following [two examples required]:
Factories and new labor organization in the factory system
New forms of energy, such as coal, steam, and water power
New forms of transportation and communication, such as railways or telegraphs
Technologies of the Second Industrial Revolution, such as cheap steel, electricity, chemicals, precision machinery
Examples of migration, such as rural to urban migration to factories in cities, or indentured Chinese migrants to build railways
Changing family structures, such as increased wage employment of women and children in factories or corporations
Specific details about the growth of imperialist economic systems that extracted natural resources and cash crops from colonies and exported finished goods from Europe
The growth of various urban problems such as pollution, overcrowding, disease, crime
Government responses to urban problems such as policing, fire departments, health codes, public education
New ideologies and/or calls for reform in response to the problems of industrial society
Mass production of new products and the growth of consumer culture</td><td>Responses that earn 2 points:
Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding the extent to which the growth of industrialization led to economic or social change in the period circa 1750–1900.
Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:
“Industrialization forced people off the land into the cities, where they became the new working class, and the terrible working conditions they found in the cities led to the rise of socialist movements.” [Uses evidence to support an argument about industrialization leading to economic and social change]
“The mass production of new consumer products, such as ready-made clothing, the rise of large-scale retailers such as department stores, and the widespread use of advertising contributed to the growth of consumer culture, where groups identify themselves by what they purchase and consume.” [Uses evidence to support an argument about industrialization and the growth of consumer culture]</td></tr>
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		Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence: • *"Workers left places where there was famine, like Ireland and China, and moved to other countries, most notably the United States."*	
	Additional Notes: • Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization. • If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.		

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<table>
<tr><th>Reporting Category</th><th colspan="3">Scoring Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Row D
Analysis and Reasoning

[0-2 points]</td><td>0 points
Does not meet the criteria for one point.</td><td>1 point
Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.</td><td>2 points
Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responses that do not earn points:
May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument.
May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument.</td><td>Responses that earn 1 point:
Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about the extent to which the growth of industrialization led to economic or social change in the period circa 1750–1900. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity.</td><td>Responses that earn 2 points:
May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as:
Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR
Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR
Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR
Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt.
May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include:
Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR
Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examples that do not earn points:

Include evidence but no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument
“Factories used machines to make cloth.”</td><td>Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include:
Explaining how the use of mechanization in textile production allowed British producers to undercut the prices of Indian textiles, which led to the decline of Indian manufacturing.
Explaining how the economic opportunities presented by American industrialization enticed European peasants to migrate to the Americas in search of new economic opportunities.</td><td>Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:
Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence support a nuanced argument about the prompt. For example, explaining how industrialization affected various classes and social groups, touching upon industrialization's impact on the landed aristocracy, the new industrial bourgeoisie, the new working class, bourgeois women, working class women, and the new urban proletariat. [Explains how at least four pieces of evidence support a nuanced or complex argument]
Explaining how rapid industrialization in regions like Germany or the United States influenced Japanese military and economic innovations</td></tr>
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		Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning: • *"British industrialization of the cotton textile production contributed to the decline of handicraft cotton weaving in India, which had widespread effects on India's economy and the lives of Indian artisans."* [Indicates an effect of the spread of industrialization in Asia]	and Japan's corresponding bid for Great Power status, which ultimately led to urbanization, modernization, and the desire to expand their empire. [Explains relevant and insightful connections between regions] • Explaining how industrialization contributed to rapid economic growth and modernization, which allowed some states to expand, while also explaining how industrialization disrupted traditional ways of living for many poor or rural populations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. [Explains nuance by exploring multiple perspectives]
	Additional Notes: • To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. • This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. • While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.		

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Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory **Question 1** ○ | Choose one: **Question 2** ○ **Question 3** ● **Question 4** ○

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

In the period 1750-1900, societies globally were industrializing rapidly, and the social framework of ~~nations~~ countries such as Britain transformed entirely as a result. During the Agricultural Revolution, methods of farming were mechanized to become more efficient, freeing up farmers to go work factory jobs. New technologies such as the spinning jenny and waterframe led to the birth of the factory system, where large factories and corporations would employ hundreds of workers to maximize production. Often, these workers would live altogether in crowded communities of tenements, a key symbol of the historical processes of industrialization and urbanization. The growth of industrialization led to extreme social change due to the development of a larger working/middle class. Although industrialization did lead to much mistreatment of the working class, the positive effects outweighed the negative with several new social structures and institutions being established.

With the introduction of large corporations came the need for several workers to act as laborers for their factories. These factories usually had few regulations regarding the safety of their workers, with ~~workers in~~ textile factories in Britain having overwhelming numbers of child laborers. These children would often lose limbs working dangerous jobs in the factories, negatively affecting their physical health and ability to provide in the future. Additionally, the children were often taken advantage of and barely given livable wages, causing them to work exhausting hours to even be able to afford single meals. However, children were not the only members of the working class affected by these factory abuses. Factories lacked safety regulations such as fire exits, often causing devastating loss of life such as in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.

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0206227

Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory **Question 1** ○

Choose one **Question 2** ○ **Question 3** ● **Question 4** ○

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

While the rise of industrialization did bring several unforseen negative consequences, over time these consequences caused greater positive insitutions to be established in society. As a result of workers being discontent with their unlivable working conditions, labor unions were formed to demand reforms. These labor unions created regulations such as minimum wage, to ensure fair pay for all workers. Additionally, children under a certain age were banned from working in factories for their own safety, the earliest example of child labor laws. To prevent crime and fire from destroying the tenements, communities often developed fire and police departments to keep their neighborhoods safe. Not only did industrialization bring about greater safety regulations, but also more time for leisure. Factory jobs with fixed hours allowed for leisure and hobbies, leading to the rise of a culture of consumerism among the middle class. Activities such as sporting games and events gained popularity from this, and the consumerist culture ultimately shaped our industrialized societies today.

All in all, the growth of industrialization led to unprecendented social change from 1750-1900, with negative consequences such as lack of labor regulations ultimately leading to positive outcomes and institutions that shape our working class and society today.

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Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory Question 1	Choose one Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
○	○	●	○

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

The Industrial Revolution was characterized by a burst in technology which allowed for the mass-production of items, and in turn, made products available for cheaper to the middle-class. It also spurred the change from traditional specialized jobs. Industrialization led to social change through creating new jobs in cities and widening the gap between social classes. Due to Industrialization factories were popping up rapidly in the cities of industrialized states such as England and the US. This was due to the discovery of Mass-Production, which allowed factories to create many copies of a product in a short amount of time which otherwise would've been slowly made by craft specialists. However, there was one vital thing required for mass-production: People in the factories!! So, many new jobs opened in the city for factories. This led many men who were previously rural farmers to get up and move to a city for a new job. With new people moving to the cities in masses, factory jobs became overpopulated and therefore a job opening was highly sought-out for. This created opportunity for the upper-class factory owners to take advantage of men looking for jobs and to lower the pay. That meant that the upper-class got richer, the lower-class got poorer, and the social gap between the two classes widened.

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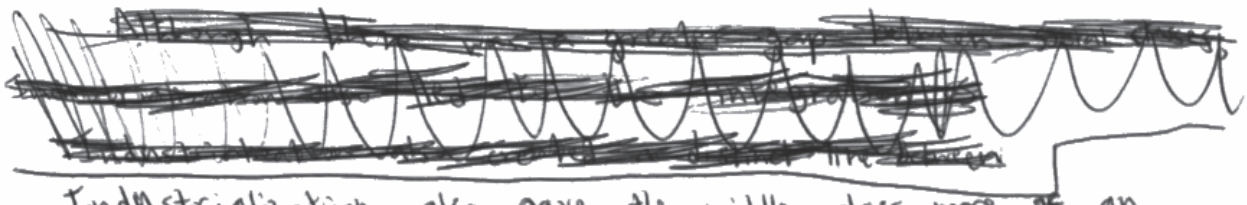
0065052

Q5389/5

Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory	Choose one		
Question 1	**Question 2**	**Question 3**	**Question 4**
○	○	●	○

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.



Industrialization also gave the middle class more an identity. As goods became cheaper due to mass-production, items which previously exclusive to the upper-class became affordable for the masses. This changed the middle class socially, since cheaper items meant that they could express themselves through more diverse recreational activities and items.

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Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory Question 1 ○ | Choose one: Question 2 ○ Question 3 ● Question 4 ○

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

Somwhere in the world around ~~1300-1750~~ 1750-1900 the growth of crops and creation of new things for trading and exchang around the world wasn't producing enough to mantein agricultural workers economie. The production wasn't advancing as expected and with imperialism being important around the same yeears. There was little to no things to exchange for an economic estability. Because the production needed to grow, farmers and other agricultural workers desinged new methods of production, this new inventions or developments expanded around the world and now is call industrial revolution.

The growth of industralization among the ~~world~~ world led to big improvements not only is social situations bot also in economie. Industralization come with a lot of big things like, factories, as a result people had more working opportunities. Farmer workers used to take immigrant as workers because it was cheaper and they were less demanding. Woman, men and children worked on this factorys, some in really poor conditions.

Probably imperialism had the bigest impact on economic situations. Of course like mention before, new technologies were introduce and farmer owners were able to produce biger and cheaper amounts of products for trading and exchange. Besides that ~~worker~~ they saved all the money from taking immigrants as wokers and paying them a cheaper price than what they supposed to.

In conclution this was benefitical to farmer owners because they were able to maintain ther economic and participate in imperialism later. Page 3

Use a pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

0306685

Long Essay Question 3

Note: Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain spelling and grammatical errors.

Overview

Students were asked to develop an argument to which the growth of industrialization led to economic and/or social change in the period of 1750–1900. Students were expected to use historical reasoning skills to demonstrate the impact industrialization had on the economy or aspects of society and support with multiple pieces of evidence. The question primarily addressed content from Unit 5 and 6 of the course framework.

The question primarily addressed content from Topics 5.3, 5.4, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, and 6.7, with additional contextualization and evidence opportunities available from Topics 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 6.1, and 6.3.

Sample: 3A
Thesis Score: 1
Contextualization Score: 1
Evidence Score: 2
Analysis and Reasoning Score: 2

Total Score: 6

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim. The response makes several historically defensible claims in the first paragraph. The response explains how new technologies led to the birth of the factory system, urbanization, and the growth of the middle and working classes.

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization. In the second sentence of the first paragraph, the response discusses how the Agricultural Revolution mechanized methods of farming. The response also mentions the invention of new technologies that spur the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 1 point for evidence. The response provides multiple pieces of accurate evidence explaining how industrialization led to economic and social change. In the second paragraph the response discusses the unsafe working conditions in textile mills in Britain, the rise of child labor, the abuse suffered by the working classes, and factory disasters that resulted from unsafe conditions.

The response earned 1 point for evidence for supporting an argument. The response supports the argument that industrialization led to economic and social change in the third paragraph, stating unsafe working conditions led to labor unions and labor reforms such as child labor laws, safety regulations, the creation of police and fire departments. In the third paragraph, the response supports an argument that industrialization led to the changes in the middle class.

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Long Essay Question 3 (continued)

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–1 points): 2

The response earned 1 point for historical reasoning. The response uses causation and change to frame or structure the argument that industrialization led to economic or social change. The response provides specific linkages to the rise of industrialization to changes in social hierarchies, working conditions, oppression of workers and growth of factory systems.

The response earned 1 point for demonstrating complex understanding. The response provides multiple examples of both causes and effects of the rise of industrialization. Multiple pieces of evidence are used to support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt accurately. The response provides insightful connections that clearly relate to the prompt. In the third paragraph, both positive and negative effects are discussed. Linkages and lines of reasoning are interwoven throughout the response with sophisticated observations such as linking a specific factory fire disaster to unsafe working conditions. Each argument presented in the response is followed by a concrete effect such as poor working conditions led to labor unions which led to labor reforms.

Sample: 3B
Thesis Score: 1
Contextualization Score: 0
Evidence Score: 2
Analysis and Reasoning Score: 1

Total Score: 4

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim. The response makes a historically defensible claim in the first paragraph. The response states that industrialization led to new jobs in cities and widened the gap between social classes.

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for contextualization. There is an attempt at contextualization in the first sentence, but the statement is more of an introduction to the evidence that will be presented in the response than a statement of contextualization.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 1 point for evidence. In the second paragraph, the response discusses the rise of factories that led to mass production. The response also discusses factors that led to urbanization and the widening gap between upper and lower classes.

The response earned 1 point for evidence for supporting an argument. The response argues the reasons for internal migration in the first paragraph. The response argues in the last paragraph that cheaper goods led to the growth of the middle class.

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Long Essay Question 3 (continued)

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for historical reasoning. In the first paragraph, the response uses causation to explain that industrialization led to a widening gap in wealth between social classes. Also in the second paragraph, the response uses causation to explain that industrialization led to more and different occupations. In the second paragraph, the response uses causation to argue that mass production led to cheaper products that led to profound changes in social structures.

The response did not earn the point for demonstrating complex understanding. The response does not provide a nuanced or complex understanding of factors that caused industrialization to lead to economic or social change during this period.

Sample: 3C
Thesis Score: 0
Contextualization Score: 0
Evidence Score: 1
Analysis and Reasoning Score: 0

Total Score: 1

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for thesis/claim. There is an attempt at a thesis in the first paragraph that states, “Because the production needed to grow, farmers and other agricultural workers designed new methods of production, these new inventions or developments expanded around the world and now is call industrial revolution” but this does not offer a historically defensible claim, nor does it directly address the prompt.

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for contextualization. The attempt to provide context in the phrase “...providing enough to maintain agricultural workers economie” is too vague and does not describe a broader development.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for evidence for providing examples relevant to the prompt. The response provides one piece of evidence with the development of factories in the second paragraph. The next sentence adds an additional piece of evidence that women and children worked in the factory system under poor conditions. A third piece of evidence is in the third paragraph describing how technology led to “bigger and cheaper amount of products."

The response did not earn 1 point for evidence for supporting an argument. There is an attempt at a claim in the second paragraph with “growth of industrialization led to big improvements not only is social situations but also in economic industrialization...” but the claim is not supported with evidence demonstrating improvements. In addition, there is no explanation to show support of a claim. There is another attempt at a claim in the third paragraph regarding economic situations, but it is not specific or supported with two pieces of evidence.

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Long Essay Question 3 (continued)

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for historical reasoning. The attempts to deploy historical reasoning to frame the argument are vague and unclear. In the third paragraph, the response states that more products were used for trading and exchange, but without explaining how that led to economic or social change.

The response did not earn the point for demonstrating complex understanding. There was no attempt to demonstrate a complex understanding of how industrialization led to economic and/or social change.

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